The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 60. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

From the New York Independent.

EPITHALAMIUM

FOR GEN. SPRAGUE AND MISS CHASE.

BY JOEL BENTON.

I.

Wind of summer, soft and sweet,
Blowing up the coast to-day,
Kissing all the snowy fleet
In and out the silver bay—
Waft up joy on rosy feet—
Fan all clouds and care away.

II.

Sing, O bird, the hero's praise,
Bird of splendor, do your best;
He who holds henceforth as his
The fairest girl in all the West:
Make, O Fate, his future bliss
Greater than he ever guessed.

III.

Deck, O flowers, this bride so rare;
Come with beauty, blush, and scent;
Roses twine her silken hair—
Queen of all the continent.
The bravest weds the one most fair,
And love is lilied with content.

IV.

Idly pass, O summer hours.
For your fairest task is done;
Music floats from fields and bowers,
Deep-purpled in the setting sun.
Sweet benedictions, heavenly powers,
Pour on these two hearts linked in one.

August 1863.

Charleston.

The following letter is from a young Pittsburgher to his mother residing in this city;

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 29, 1863.

DEAR MOTHER: Your letter of the 8th and 10th was received several days ago. I was unable to answer it by return mail, so I sent you a couple of papers. I also thought it probable that they might not let letters go out in that mail, as our batteries were going to open here again. I saw a statement in one of the papers that another engagement had taken place between our monitors and land batteries and the rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island. I did not see any such engagement. Had it taken place it would only have been necessary for me to go to the top of a sandhill, but a few yards from my quarters, in order to get a first-rate view of the whole affair. Another account stated that our batteries were to open fire on the 11th. They did no such thing. I saw a good deal of stuff in the papers, printed in letters from "Our Special Correspondent before Charleston." Many of their descriptions are undoubtedly given from frequent views taken through the bottom of a tumbler. Our Assistant Surgeon tells about one of these correspondents who was in Wagner one day when he was there. He remained in the bomb proof for some time, drinking whisky and telling about his hair-breadth escapes. When the rebel fire slackened, he said he guessed he would be going, having, I supposed picked up enough materials for another letter. The *Tribune* correspondent stated that the only wood that we could obtain for cooking was what was washed ashore—a ridiculous assertion. There was not enough wood washed ashore here to cook one meal per week for each man. All of our wood has to be brought from Folly island. Occasionally a few logs are washed ashore, but where they come from I do not know. I saw, the other day, some three or four lying on the beach. They were all chained together.

Our batteries opened fire on last Monday afternoon, they are firing slowly and steadily, chiefly at Fort Sumter, the sea face of which is being slowly battered down. In the middle there is a huge breach, reaching nearly two-thirds of the way to the base of the wall, the wall on the other side of the fort can be plainly seen. Two of the monitors were laying nearly opposite Fort Moultrie, and firing occasional shots. I did not see Moultrie fire a single shot at either of them. I went up to a high sand hill, about a mile above camp, and watched the firing nearly all afternoon yesterday. The monitors make, by far, the best shots, each shot appears to do nearly as much damage as half a dozen from the land batteries. When the shell enters the wall and bursts you can see it tear out an immense volume of dirt and dust, and see the pieces fall and roll down the pile of rubbish, and see the water splash as they fall into it. The rebels had sharpshooters stationed in Sumter, who were kept there for the purpose of annoying the workmen in Fort Gregg, but since our batteries opened they have been about snuffed out. The garrison of Sumter profess to to fire a sunset gun every evening, but, of late, it has been but a feeble imitation, the report can scarcely be heard at Gregg, which is close enough to Sumter to hear a rifle shot, it is sometimes thought to be only the flash of powder. The rebels have done but little firing since our batteries opened, and what they have done has been almost harmless. They have not got as good guns as we have. They are no doubt sick of the business and wish themselves out of it. Some deserters came in from James Island the other day, who reported that there had been quite a mutiny among the rebel troops on that island. Occasionally a few shots are fired at the city, from our guns. On the point of land where Fort Johnson stands the rebels have thrown up a great number of fortifications, the ground appears to be literally covered with them. On last Friday another blockade runner was brought inside the bar. It was a fine looking vessel, and appeared to sit as low in the water as one of our river steamboats. It was a long sharp vessel, evidently built for fast running, she had two smoke stacks, and was painted a light grey or lead color. Sitting so low in the water and being painted a light color it would take a pretty sharp pair of eyes to discover such a vessel, especially when it is as foggy as it generally is about daylight.

The political news by the last steamer was quite refreshing; it was anxiously looked for by every one, and when it was stated that Curtin and Brough were elected by large majorities the announcement was received with cheers.

The rebels are said to be massing their forces on the lower part of James Island, some suppose with the intention of attacking our forces on Folly Island. Should they try this game, they will in all probability get more than they bargain for.

This afternoon (Friday) our guns are hurling the shells at Sumter very rapidly, almost making the whole Island shake, so tremendous is the report of each piece as it is fired. Talk of heavy cannonading—this is the place to see it in perfection.

SATURDAY, 31st.—This morning we heard heavy cann nading below us, apparently in the direction of the lower end of Folly Island. The firing commenced about nine or ten o'clock, and lasted till about noon, when it ceased and has not been resumed. I was told that the rebels opened fire from a new battery they have built on the lower end of James Island. They commenced throwing shells over to Folly Island, when our gunboats ran up and drove them out. The bombardment of Sumter is still going on. The Fort looks badly. P. A.

STATE TREASURER.—The press of the interior, as representing the Union sentiment of the State, appears to be nearly unanimous in its expressions that the Hon. Henry D. Moore should be again chosen by the Legislature for the office of State Treasurer; and, judging from appearances, there can be but little doubt that he will be the choice of the Union members of the two Houses.

The history of Mr. Moore, in connection with this office, is a remarkable one. He entered on the performance of its duties at a most important juncture—just about the period when the rebellion broke out. Our State was, of course, at once called on for troops, and to raise them and furnish their equipments; and for a time the provisions necessary for their subsistence required an immense amount of money The treasury was in no condition to meet the new demands made upon it by the extraordinary circumstances then existing, and the Legislature, desiring to respond promptly to the call of the Government, provided for the creation of a loan of three millions of dollars, attaching to the law a provision that it should not be disposed of at less than par.

The bonds of the Commonwealth were selling at the period referred to at considerably below par, and those of the government of the United States were also being sold in the market at less than ninety dollars on the hundred. Under such circumstances it was that Mr. Moore was required to negotiate this new loan and provide the money to meet the extraordinary expenses of the Government. He was told on all sides, "It cannot be done." "Capitalists or the people will not take this new loan at par, when they can purchase old loans at so much less." But the new Treasurer said "it must be done," and calling to his aid a few substantial friends, he made a direct appeal to the *patriotism* of the people. His appeal was not in vain; and although great labor was required to carry on the negotiation successfully, in the course of a few weeks he succeeded in obtaining subscriptions for the whole amount in accordance with the act of Assembly providing for its issue.

Since that time the credit of the Commonwealth has been above par; and during the two years which he managed the financial affairs of the State the public debt was greatly decreased. Unfortunately for the people, it was not in the power of the Legislature to re-elect Mr. Moore in January last, and, as a consequence, we have since had a Treasurer who is in opposition to the Government. When the Legislature meets again, however, there will be a clear majority of Union members on joint ballot. The members from the interior concede, with great unanimity, that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth should be chosen from our city; and it is only necessary that our members should be united on a candidate to secure his election. If they consult the wishes of the people they will all be in favor of Mr. Moore; and if they act only with a view to benefit the Commonwealth, they will be sure to secure his election. We have no doubt but that such will be the result.—*Phil. News.*

From the Army of the Potomac!

Stuart's Cavalry Handsomely Thrashed!

REBEL SOLDIERS WELL FED!

General Hammond to be Restored!

Rebels Strongly Posted on the Rapidan!

General Lee with the Army of Eastern Virginia!

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS!

Liverpool Markets!

&c. &c. &c. &c.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1863.

Latest from Gen. Meade's Army.

The latest news from Gen. Meade's army today is that our cavalry holds both Stevensburg and Culpepper. Our Signal Corps occupy Pony Mountain, from which place Kilpatrick drove the enemy on Tuesday last. The rebel army is all across the Rapidan, and camp fires may be seen all along the southern bank. The reports which have represented them as falling back to Gordonsville are incorrect.

The work on the railroad is going on rapidly. The bridge over the Rappahannock will be built in two or three days.

Paymasters Gone to the Potomac Army.

Thirty Paymasters have gone down to pay off the Army of the Potomac.

Marriage of Senator Sprague and Miss Kate Chase.

Senator Sprague and Miss Chase were married last night by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. Numerous guests were present, including the President, members of the Cabinet and foreign ministers. The bridesmaids were Miss Chase, Miss Nichols, niece of Gov. Sprague, and Miss Spinner, and they were attended by Maj. Baldwin, U. S. Army, Captain Haven, U. S. Army, and Capt. T. Otis, U. S. Navy. Over five hundred persons paid their respects to the bride and bridegroom, among whom were Maj. Gens. Halleck, Schenck, M'Dowell, Gen. Cameron, Major Opdyke, Collector Barney, Gen. Meagher and their ladies.

Bombardment of Charleston.

News from Charleston to November 10th shows that the bombardment is still going on, with no great change.

They Acknowledge a Defeat.

The Richmond *Examiner* admits the rebel defeat on the Rappahannock, and says Hake's and Hays' brigades were captured. H.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A special to the *Times* dated Washington, Nov. 12, says:—A detachment of our infantry and cavalry, this morning handsomely thrashed Stuart's cavalry near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpepper. The rest of the army is quiet. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper county that we held six weeks ago.

The rebel soldiers are well fed. In the new winter camps, on the south side of the Rappahannock, our advance guard found scattered about numerous tin cans, once filled with prepared meats and vegetables, and were interested to find on them Baltimore and New York labels.

Lee's troops are hard up for shoes and clothing; clothes and leather are economized. That Lee's purpose to winter between the Rappahannock and Rapidan, is further proven by their preservation of the railroad connecting the two rivers, but the rebels on their retreat across the Rapidan destroyed the railroad bridge which spans that stream.

Surgeon Gen. Hammond is wholly exonerated from charges of malfeasance in office, and will soon resume charge of the Medicine Department of the army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A headquarters' despatch to the *Herald*, dated Nov. 12th, says: A large reinforcement of workmen, and several car loads of ties and rails came up to-day for the completion of the railroad to Culpepper. The railroad will be working to Culpepper and the Rapidan by Monday night. All quiet at the front, except the movement of our troops. We occupy, with a strong infantry force, the old battle field of Cedar Mountain to-night.

Affairs at the front remain unchanged. The rebels are strongly posted on the Rapidan, evidently awaiting an advance of our forces.

Advices from Pensacola state that the fever which was unusally fatal, has abated; of 300 cases more than 70 failed to recover. The Marine Guard lost one Lieutenant and 13 privates.

The *Tribune* has the following from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, dated Nov. 12: A few shots was sent after a body of rebel scouts yesterday, to the left of Culpepper, otherwise all quiet.

A cavalry reconnoisance was made on the right to within a few miles of Madison C. H., no live rebels were found—but the bodies of dead ones, killed by Kilpatrick in his late advance upon that village, lay upon the ground where they fell.

Clark and Thoroughfare mountains is again occupied as rebel signal stations, and nearly every movement of Meade along his entire front can be clearly seen from these natural lookouts. Rebel earthworks at Barnett, Rappahannock, and Germania Fords, was thrown up in October, being enlarged and strengthened and the line of rifle pits extends further up the hill. It is thought hardly possible that Gen. Meade will attack these strongholds in front.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The *Morning Star* announces that the French Government has informed the United States Minister to France that the authorization for the construction of certain vessels of war was now given to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions of war for their armament, had been withdrawn, and parties engaged in business had been warned of the danger of prosecuting the work.

Rumors are current that the French army would soon evacuate Rome, leaving only the garrison at Cevita Veccia, and Spain would send 10,000 troops to Rome.

Details are unsatisfactory of the English bombardment of Kagosima, Japan, state that seven [illegible] were engaged, including two frigates. The British had thirteen killed and fifty wounded. The forts mounted ninety-three guns with mortar boats four hundred and fifty yards from the forts. Without a land force Admiral Keefer could do nothing further, and as Satsuma evinced no desire to negotiate, the fleet left for Yokohomato to refit. The object of the expedition was as far from being gained as ever, and if the Japanese continued obstinate, a large army will be necessary to obtain satisfaction.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—Cotton buoyant with an advance of 1/16@3/d. The market closing somewhat easier; Breadstuffs steady; Flour quiet and steady; Wheat firmer at 7s@10s; Corn, upward tendency, sales at 28s@28 3d, for mixed.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Cotton irregular and advanced 1/8@1/d. for some description, but American unchanged, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations: Orleans Middling, 29¼; Mobile, 29¼; Uplands, 29¼. The stock of Cotton in port is 164,000 bales, of which 54,000 were American. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Lard still declining. Rye 66@68. Consols for money 93⅞. Illinois Central Shares 20@18 discount.

Arrival of the Steamer Yazoo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamer Yazoo, from New Orleans on the 4th, has arrived. A collision occurred on the Opelusas railroad, between two trains, killing from twelve to sixteen of the 97th Illinois regiment, and wounding nearly seventy. The other train had the 54th Illinois on board, two of whom and some rebel prisoners were injured.

Nothing about army movements.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—No intelligence relative to the Johnson's Island affair additional to that already telegraphed has been received. All was quiet in that vicinity last night. The *Gazette's* specials from Columbus says that a large force of infantry and two batteries of artillery were sent there yesterday.

Gen. Cox left Columbus for Sandusky on a special train last night.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—B. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis, a radical, has been elected United States Senator, on the first ballot this morning by seven majority.

A BATTLE INCIDENT.—In the battle of "Champion Hills," I think it was, the colonel was mounted on a horse which did not like the whistling of bullets and bursting of shells which showered about him. The colonel, who is one of those officers always found in advance of his regiment, held a different opinion from his horse; so he called Sam, the negro servant, to take the animal back and bring the "Morgan," that could stand fire. Sam, who was in sympathy with the disgraced charger, gladly obeyed, but on his way back with the Morgan, a shell dropped in the field right before him and burst, sending the mud and stones in every direction. This was too much for Sam, and he broke for the rear, not to be seen again for several days. One of the officers finding him, not wholly recovered from his fear, at this time, of his irate master, said: "Why don't you go back to the colonel? He was angry, but you may return; you know he was always friendly to you." "Dat ar am all berry true," replied Sam, with an inimitable expression of countenance and a significant gesture of the hand, "De colonel and I berry good friends, but de fac is, dat ar d——d shell broke de connection."—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the

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Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

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COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors,

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This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. no63m

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

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T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

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FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

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ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,

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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,

No. 48 Market Street,

LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.

☞ LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8-1y

FRED. WEIS',

CORNUCOPIA,

No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc26:3m

SIGEL SALOON,

47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season.

☞ LUNCH every morning. oc28:3m

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DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

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Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

FRED. JACOBS'

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 37 MARKET street.

se16:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building.

se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se7:6m

"OUR HOUSE,"

JOHN SHALER, Proprietor,

32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se22:3m

KOENIG'S SALOON,

No. 76 Fifth street, opposite Post-office.

HENRY SCHNEIDER & JACOB ROHR,

PROPRIETORS.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which we are prepared to serve up in every style. [no3:2w

SILVER CLOUD SALOON,

(Late Capt. C. C. Seeley's.)

CHARLES MULLEN,

PROPRIETOR.

18 Market street.

The choicest ALES, WINES and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. OYSTERS served in every style. no3:3m

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

MRS. E. BOLLSTETTER'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 178 Wood street.

WARM LUNCH every morning. [oc31:3m

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JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,

(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)

Importers and dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,

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Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

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se18:1y

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES,

FOREIGN LIQUORS,

WINES AND CIGARS,

East side of the Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers.

OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

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THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL—PENNY EDITION—issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M., and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at SIX CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at ONE CENT.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send in a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation, Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75 per 100 copies; evening edition, 60 cents per 100 copies.

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2 weeks....	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 20	1 75	1 00	$1 20	60
3 weeks....	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	80
1 month...	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months.	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months.	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months.	13 00	7 00	8 50	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months.	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months.	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
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Marriage Notices.....	5
Funeral Notices, each insertion.....	50

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

☞ Interesting reading and commercial matter will be found on the first and fourth pages.

THE House of Delegates, of Maryland, will stand 58 Union to 16 Democrats.

THE quota of troops for the District of Columbia, under the recent call of President Lincoln, is 2,630, to which the colored troops will be credited.

THE lately elected Governor of Iowa, when studying law twelve years ago, worked eight hours a day for the purpose of earning money to pay his board and tuition.

NEWS from Arkansas says that JEFF. DAVIS is about to send commissions to notorious bushwhakers in that State to raise men to carry on a guerrilla warfare.

THE public schools of Vicksburg have been re-opened, after an intermission of two years or more. Colored schools have also been established, through the efforts of Adjutant General Thomas.

ELIHU BURRIT, the "learned blacksmith," has just completed a long ramble. He has actually walked all the way from London to John O'Groat's house, about six hundred miles.

A NUMBER of influential gentlemen in Boston are interesting themselves in a movement designed to provide for intemperate women in Massachusetts an institution in some respect like the New York State Inebriate Asylum.

REV. H. M. TURNER, colored pastor of the Israel Bethel Church in Washington, has been appointed Chaplain of the 1st Regiment of United States colored troops in South Carolina. He is the first colored minister who has been commissioned chaplain.

A REBEL estimate gives Gen. THOMAS' centre army 50,000, Gen. BURNSIDE'S left wing 15,000, and Gen. HOOKER'S right wing 12,000. Gen. SHERMAN, with 15,000 more is near Tuscumbia, moving eastward to join HOOKER. The cavalry apportioned to these commands is placed at 15,000, making a total of one hundred and seven thousand men commanded by General GRANT.

STRIKES.—The increased rates of living and the advanced prices charged for everything are causing strikes for higher wages all over the country. In New York the working men continue their demands, but without any disorderly demonstrations. Twe glass cutters, the cigar makers, the cloth weavers, the carriage drivers, the painters, etc., etc., are all moving in the same direction. The females employed in the hair, cloth and other factories, have have likewise caught the contagion, and are "going in" *en masse* for higher wages if they can be got. The carriage drivers are asking $10 instead of $8 per week hitherto paid them. The glass cutters insist on 15 per cent. advance. The window shade painters ask 25 per cent. advance. The machinists employed at the Jersey City Monitor Yard have not yet returned to work, though Mr. Secor, it is said, has consented to give the advance demanded. In the New York Yards things are unchanged from the "situation" of yesterday. Work is going on as usual in the few foundries that have made the concession; in the others everything is at a dead halt. The conductors and drivers on the various city railroads have not been able, as yet, to get their claims recognized, and not a few of them have throwu up their places in consequence. The Sixth and Eighth Avenue offer their employees $1 75 per day, but $2 is demanded. The Ninth Avenue Company have given a flat refusal; the Fourth Avenue, ditto.

Pennsylvania's Quota.

The public should at once determine how an effort is to be made to fill up our quota under the last call of the President for 300,000 men. How shall these be made up—by volunteering, or shall the draft be again resorted to? We suppose the Democratic press desire them to be procured by the draft and not by volunteering. If not, we do not see the use of the mean partisan articles that just now fill these journals, calling upon Union men exclusively to volunteer. If partisan appeals are longer indulged in, then, of course, there is an end of volunteering.

If placed on the ground of patriotism as it was during the first eighteen months after the war broke out, we are willing to appeal to all our young men to come forward and volunteer—knowing very well that four-fifths of all who thus entered the Union army are from the Union ranks. But if mere partisan appeals are indulged in, as we have just read in half a dozen of papers, then we say do not open a recruiting office, and let our friends run their chanches on the draft.

Governor CURTIN is now at Washington endeavoring to have an arrangement effected by which Pennsylvania's quota of the draft will be received in new companies and regiments. He believes that if the old mode of encouraging active officers to get up companies and new regiments is allowed, that our quota can be made up by volunteering. If, however, these men must be sent to fill up the old regiments, then a new draft seems inevitable. There are strong arguments on both sides of this question, and all we ask is that it be decided on patriotic, not on political grounds.

Chief Justice Lowrie's History.

One prominent point made by the Chief Justice in his opinion was to the Congressional history, to show that Congress did not possess the power to coerce citizens by draft into the National army. He refers to Col. MONROE'S bill, as Secretary of War in 1814, on this subject, which he admits to be substantially the same as the present act of Congress. Now had he been writing a candid history of the events of 1814, he ought to have added that the leading onponents of that bill were the blue-light Federalists of that day. If the Chief Justice will at once admit that he and his associates are the legitimate successors of the Hartford Convention Federalists of 1814, then we have nothing to say. Now, although it is true that this bill of the then Secretary of War did not become a law, because the certain approach of peace made it unnecessary; yet it is equally true that the whole Administration of Mr. MADISON and the war party in Congress unanimously supported that same bill. It passed the House by a vote of 84 to 72, and the Senate by a vote of 19 to 12. The House amendment giving the President power to overslaugh such State executives as WOODWARD and VALLANDIGHAM would have been if elected, passed the House by a vote of 87 to 42. This bill, although found to be unnecessary in its last stages because of the certainty of peace, had the cordial support of JAMES MADISON, JOHN C. CALHOUN, Senator GILES, quoted by the Chief Justice, and all the Democratic war party of 1814. We admit the bill was strongly opposed by the true type of the VALLANDIGHAMS and the WOODWARDS of that day. Patriots sustained it then as necessary to preserve the Union and the Constitution, and patriots have done so in 1862-3. And if the Chief Justice is willing at once to say that he adopts the principles, policy and sentiments of the peace party of that day, very well. But if he attempts to quote history let him tell not only the truth, but the whole truth, and we are willing to abide the result.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

This once famous line, because it marked the separation of the free and slave States, will soon cease to mark any such barrier. The western portion of that line, separating Western Virginia from Pennsylvania, has already lost its interest in this respect—Western Virginia is practically as free as any of the Northern States, though it may take twenty years for the mass of our emigrating population to understand it. At the extreme eastern end of the line is little Delaware; she holds her election next week, and the question of Emancipation is the leading element of the contest. The number of her slaves is only about 2,000, mostly in the Southern county of the State. Her people sympathise with Maryland and Pennsylvania, and there is no possible danger that she will decide differently from what they have recently done.

In the recent election in Maryland the emancipationists had it all their own way. The Legislature in both branches are overwhelmingly in favor of the emancipation of her slaves.

The strong mechanic interests of Baltimore have for years been in favor of free and against slave labor. These sentiments have heretofore been kept under by the slave aristocracy, who claimed a sort of divine right to rule "my Maryland." But the events of the last two years have dissipated that dream. The leading element in Maryland is to-day more radical than we are in the old Keystone State. They have felt the iron rule of a slaveholding oligarchy, and are more fully prepared than the mass at least of our so-called Democratic citizens to realize the advantages of a free State.

No candidate in Maryland at the late election appeared on a platform one-fourth so pro-slavery as were the Democratic platforms in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We doubt if any leading public men in this State made speeches so positively anti-slavery as those of Henry Winter Davis and Col. Matthews. The time, therefore, when this famous line was to mark continuous free and slave States is a thing of the past. Where slavery in the future shall find a resting place is not for us to say. Certainly it requires no prophet to foretell that it will not much longer be bounded by Mason and Dixon's line.

THERE is a large portion of the population of New York city who are barely able to make a living, not from the scarcity of work, but rather from the large supply of labor, which in that city always exceeds the demand. In other parts of the country the price for labor has advanced in proportion to that of the necessaries of life, but there it is not so. The supply of labor being greater than the demand, it naturally becomes depreciated, just the same as any marketable article. The laborer who pays a hundred per cent. more for the clothes he wears and fifty per cent. more for his food and fuel than he did two years ago, does not receive twenty per cent. more wages, therefore he is deprived altogether of many necessaries that he was barely able to get before. It is this state of things that causes discontent in a people. A revolution might take its rise in a bread riot.

The masses of the New Yorkers are now feeling the oppression of small wages and high prices, and foolishly charge the cause of it on the Administration, in its conduct of the war. In almost every city west of New York, the labor that is so badly remunerated there, is in great demand, and is commanding high prices; every business prospers under the fostering hand of the Government and Secretary CHASE, as in time of peace.. The already large population of New York city is almost daily augmented by emigrant arrivals. Numbers of these emigrate to the far West, while others prefer hanging on to the spot where they first set their foot, and where they earned their first shilling on this soil, contented, or rather discontented, with a small weekly stipend, instead of venturing into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, where they would receive full reward for their labor, and where they would suffer none of the pecuniary misery that is always entailed on such large cities as New York, London or Paris.

It is such a state of things, we say, that causes discontent in a people. It is so in New York. The copperhead politicians know it. They tell them they are oppressed, and that that oppression is caused by the particular line of policy pursued by ABE LINCOLN in suppressing the rebellion. The draft was obnoxious, because of the three hundred dollar clause; it was unconstitutional; it ought to be resisted. It was resisted, and the scenes of brutality and bloodshed will forever mark a stain on the escutcheon of the Empire City.

Nearly a year ago the leaders of this prostrate rabble endeavored to depreciate our national currency, and for a short time they succeeded in keeping it in that city at a half per cent. discount below New York city bank funds. Three-fourths of the people there were seized with a mania for investing in real estate, under the erroneous supposition that the legal tender Treasury notes would eventually be worth nothing. This was ostensibly a stab at the Administration, but in reality a gull for the rabble voters of New York city.

It is this sort of claptrap that is ever resorted to by FERNANDO WOOD and his kind. The pretended champions of the people's rights—their actual oppressors they are, and New York city will ever rema in the tool of unprincipled demagogues until they shake off this incubus of disloyalty, whether they wear it under pretense of defending their rights, resisting unconstitutional measures, or parading the "laws of humanity" and principles of "military necessity."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Meade's Army still Advancing—Rank and File in Excellent Spirits—Battle Impending—One Hundred and Forty Rebel Officers removed to Johnson Island—The Government Bookbinders still on a Strike—Preparations for the Inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg—Plot of Etheridge—The next Speaker—Abolishment of the Office of Special Provost Marshal, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1863.

The news from the front up to last evening is, that our army is marching on as rapidly as possible, considering the great distance that the supplies have to be hauled on wagons, over eighteen miles. There is no doubt but by this time, our forces have occupied the old ground at the Rapidan. Thus far, Lee has declined every offer of battle, that Meade has tempted him with. The railroad from the Rappahannock as far as Culpepper, is uninjured, and Col. McCallum has already laid the track till within three miles of the Rappahannock, and a bridge is already framed, and being hauled to the river, from Warrenton Junction, which can be thrown across, and the cars run to Culpepper in less than eight days.

The rank and file of the army never was in such spirits before—and if Gen. Meade will only say "march on," they will willingly consent to live a few weeks longer on "Hard Tack." It is very likely the wish of the boys will be complied with, and the probabilities are, that a battle of some magnitude will be fought on the line of the Rapidan very soon.

Major Addicks, of the 157th Pa. Vols., left in the 6½ train this evening, for Johnson's Island, with all the rebel officers now prisoners in the Old Capitol. There are over one hundred and forty of them.

The Government book-binders are still on the strike, and their committee have informed Superintendent Defrees, that they will not resume work at the old rates. Some of them wish to go to work, but are afraid, as violence has been threatened them by the leading strikers. The Superintendent has made arrangements with the Government for their protection, and is out with a card this evening, assuring safety to all who wish to go to work.

Marshal Lamon, B. B. French, Colonel Pulaston, and a host of others, leave tomorrow for Gettysburg, to make arrangements for the grand inauguration which is to take place there on the 19th inst. It is suggested that arrangements be made for those widows whose husbands were killed at the battle of Gettysburg, so they can attend if they so desire. The railroad companies will give such free passes without hesitation.

A movement is on foot among the Copperheads to induce Ethridge, who inclines that way, to leave off the rolls the names of the members lately elected from Maryland, on the ground that the Government interfered with the late election, that it was an unfair election, &c. By doing this, they expect to baffle the organization of the House, and elect an opposition Speaker. Should Mr. Ethridge be foolish enough to enter into such an arrangement, he will likely find himself in *hot water* in a few minutes after the meeting of the House.

For Doorkeeper of the next house there are only two prominent names, as yet, brought out—Goodnow, of New York, and Taylor, of Iowa. The latter will stand a slim chance, as Ira Goodnow is very popular with all the old members—having held the position during the last session, and Assistant the one before it, and in both he has gained the good will of evey member. He will be hard to beat. For Sergeant-at-Arms no one but the present incumbent has, as yet, put forth claims.

Some time since, a "Special Provost Marshal" for the War Department was created. A man whom no person knew—and every person wished to know—as he was never heard of only about the time of the killing of "Bill Pool," in New York city, was appointed to this position, with unlimited power. He had a *special* battalion of "Mounted Rangers," who swept the country east and west, north and south, doing exactly whatever pleased them best—arresting any person they took a hatred to, hiding them away in the old capitol, confiscating their effects, and playing the devil in general. Any person arrested by this "special gang," if he spoke out against the proceedings, was very likely to meet with a kick. This thing has been going on for a considerable time, and would very likely have gone on for some time longer, had not one of the members of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association (an assocon which has done more to correct abuses about the hospitals of Washington than any other association of which Washington can boast) been thrown into the clutches of this "special marshal." He was treated like a dog, both by Baker and Turner. The consequence was, the Association took it in hand, assisted by such men as Secretary Usher, Hon. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, W. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, and a host of others, to investigate the doings of Baker. The President's attention was called to the matter, from thence the Secretary of War was ordered to an investigation of what was going on, and the consequence has been the *ousting* of Baker as Special Provost Marshal, and the office abolished. C.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Sudden Changes—Governor Curtin at the Union League House—Consecration of the Soldiers' Cemetery—The Enrollment Act—Commercial Affairs—A Large Cable—The Strike Fever—An Explanation—A Compliment for Pittsburghers.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

Sudden changes are the order of the day now. For a week past the weather has been severely cold, but this morning it took a sudden turn and carried us back quite into the month of June. I am sure every body rejoices at the change, if not for their individual selves, for those who are always in the majority—the poor.

The Governor is in town again for a very brief season. He paid a visit to the Union League House last night, and while there made one of his characteristic speeches. I was in hopes that the time would have enabled me to have sent you a synopsis of it, but opportunity was too limited. His Excellency reiterated his oft repeated news upon Governmental affairs and the rebellion. His fervor has not diminished, and he says that he shall not spare men or money, so far as it is in his ability to restore the Union by crushing the rebellion. The people of this old Commonwealth are with him heart and hand when he says that "the enemy must *submit* to the authority of the Government."

The approaching consecration of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg is the most prominent topic for discussion among us just now. No doubt the *Commercial* has ere this received the particulars with regard to the general arrangements for the occasion, as I understood some time since that one or two of the leading State journals would be informed, officially, as the matter approached its period of culmination. As I telegraphed you this morning, it is understood that some of the railroad companies intend to transport free of charge, the widows, etc., of the brave men who lost their lives there. The Railroad President who first announces that as his intention will make a deal of popularity by it. I see it stated that the Union League will go up in a body, and will form an escort for Governor Curtin from Harrisburg to Gettysburg. One of the principal bands of music in this city has accepted an invitation to be present, and from what has been developed thus far, the occasion will be one of the never-to-be-forgotten ones.

The press generally are exercising themselves very freely over the recent Supreme Court decision made in your city. Of course there is a great disparity of opinion with regard to it, and the numerous critics who occupy easy-chairs in the editorial sanctums will have a glorious chance to look over their legal documents as far back as the days of Madison, at least.

Collector Thomas gives notice to-day that he will clear to ports opened to commerce by the proclamation of the President, without special permit, Anthracite Coal, and all other articles except the following, viz: Cannon, mortars, firearms, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding caps (always excepting the quantity of said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and those who compose the crew,) saddles, bridles, cartridges, bag materials, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks other than beer and light native wines. The excepted articles will only be cleared on special permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, or by the special direction of the Supervising Special Agent of the district into which the shipment is to be made.

I have seen some rather extensive ropes and cables in my wanderings, but a firm doing business in this city has just turned out a mammoth cable nine hundred feet long, thirteen and a half inches in circumference, and weighing seven thousand pounds. A hawser of such dimensions would not have been a bad accompaniment to that very sizeable vessel which was formerly commanded by Mr. Noah.

The "strike" fever seems to have affected the temperaments of every class of mechanics. The Master Waymen had a meeting a few evenings since, at which a scale of prices was arranged, thirty-three per cent. in advance of former charges.

I notice that some of the papers have erred in stating that it was the Hon. John M. Butler who was lately appointed Chief Coiner at the Mint, in place of Lewis R. Broomall. This is not the case. It was John G. Butler who was appointed. Mr. Butler is well posted in his duties and was formerly under Mr. Broomall.

A Chicago correspondent of our city journals, speaking about the great Northwestern Fair, which has just closed in that city, pays the following complimentary tribute to the citizens of Pittsburgh:

"*The contributions from Pittsburgh exceed in value those of any other place outside of Chicago.* Although not in the Northwest, the 'Iron City' was determined not to be left out in the cold, and nobly was she represented by specimens of her great staples."

THE grand fair in aid of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, which has been held at Bryan Hall, Chicago, for two weeks past, closed on last Saturday evening. It was the most successful affair of its kind ever witnessed in this country, and the sum realized exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The average attendance was 5,000 people, and the receipts at the door and from the auction sale of articles on exhibition realized $65,-124 28. Add to this the contributions of mercantile and other beneficial societies, and private citizens throughout the country, and the total receipts will exceed $100,-000. This fair was closed by a patriotic address from Miss ANNA E. DICKSON, of Pennsylvania, and a grand dinner to the soldiers who were present in the city at the time.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Gen. Grant forwards advices from Gens. Burnside and Thomas, showing that no renewal of demonstrations have been made on their respective fronts. Gen. Burnside regards his position as entirely safe.

The enemy is somewhat uneasy in front of Chattanooga, and rumors prevail alike of their advance and retreat, refugees and deserters telling both stories. It is quite probable that inaction will be broken in the vicinity of that place at no distant day.

To-day Senator Conness, of California, presented to the President an elegant gold mounted hickory cane. This staff was presented to Mr. Conness by David C. Broderick when the latter was Senator. Mr. Conness now being the successor of Mr. Broderick in the Senate, has deemed it appropriate to present this gift to President Lincoln. The inscription upon the cane is as follows: "Broderick to Conness. Conness to President Lincoln."

President Lincoln has commenced writing his annual message, and will necessarily have to limit his hours for receiving visitors until after Congress meets.

Although Surgeon General Hammond has just reached here, he has been ordered West again, this time to Chattanooga. The fact excites much comment.

Gov. Curtin had a long interview with the President to-day.

Important from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The French gunboat Panama, with Marshal Forey on board, sailed this noon.

The *Post's* Washington correspondent says:

It is the opinion in diplomatic circles that the present attitude of Russia towards France and England will eventuate in war.

The State Department has encouraging advices from England France, indicating that the construction of iron-clads for the rebels in the future will be prevented.

The news from East Tennessee is that all East Tennessee up to Knoxville has been recaptured from General Burnside by the rebels. Burnside is said to be, however, impregnably situated in Knoxville.

Another week is expected to be full of exciting news from Gen. Meade, who has not yet ended his campaign.

Additional by the Asia.

Among the new companies which are announced, is the National Steam Navigation Company of London and Liverpool, with a capital of two millions sterling. The object is to accelerate the substitution of powerful screw steamers for sailing vessels in the American and other trades. The first step will be to establish lines from Liverpool and London to New York of steamers of large size and capacity for for freight and passengers. Three new steamers have been provisionally purchased, and contracts made for others of 3,500 tons each.

The steamer Briganza from Liverpool to Lisbon, was boarded in the Bay of Biscay by the privateer Georgia, and asked for newspapers and shipping intelligence.

The Mersey rams remain in the possession of armed marines. The work on them has been suspended. Two gunboats also kept watch over Laird's yard.

News From Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 13.—Everything is quiet here and in the vicinity, very little excitement exists in the city. Gen. Cox and his staff passed to the Island this morning. Everything has been put in readiness, and with the troops now here and those on the way, Johnson's Island and Sandusky are considered safe beyond a doubt. Batteries have been posted to fully command the entrance to the harbor and would sink any vessel attempting to enter the bay.

The United States steamer Michigan, is off the Island. All the reports about the attempt to escape by rebel prisoners on the Island are simply false, and there are no indications of such intention at the present time.

Bounty to Volunteers.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The Legislative Special Committee of thirty-two members, have agreed to report a bill to-morrow for the payment of a bounty in hand of $300, over and above all others, for recruits. This is contrary to the Governor's suggestion, and will excite a warm debate. A bill was introduced, without opposition, to pay the colored regiments enough from the State Treasury to make their pay amount to the same as that of white troops.

The Election in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—The ballot which resulted in the election of Mr. Brown to the United States Senate, for a short term, this morning, stood as follows: Brown, 74; Broadhead, 66; Vorhies, 2. The next ballot resulted in the election of John B. Henderson, for a long term, as follows: Henderson, 82; Phelps, 42; scattering, 12.

MARRIED:

BROWN—NEILLIE—On Thursday evening, Nov. 12, by the Rev. John McMillan, Mr. B. F. BROWN to Miss MAGGIE B. NEILLIE, both of Allegheny city.

The bridegroom, Mr. Brown, is a very worthy young man, and we trust that his voyage through married life may be marked by fair winds and prosperous gales. We wish the newly wedded couple all the happiness that is vouchsafed to mortals here below.

RANKIN—GIFFIN—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th, by Rev. James Prestley, D. D., Dr. J. S. RANKIN, of Pittsburgh, to Miss LOUISA GIFFIN, of Mt. Oliver, Allegheny county. No cards.

MORRIS—HUMBERT—On Thursday evening, 12th inst., by Rev. W. A. Davidson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. W. MORRIS and Miss EMMA J., daughter of Geo. Humbert, Esq.

JACKSON—HERSHBERGER—On Thursday evening, 12th inst., by Rev. W. A. Davidson, Mr. WILLIAM J. JACKSON and Miss TILLIE HERSHBERGER, all of this city.

SULLIVAN—SULLIVAN—On Thursday evening, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Burke, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Mr. WILLIAM SULLIVAN to Miss BRIDGET SULLIVAN, both of this city.

DIED:

McGEE—On Wednesday, Nov. 11th, Mr. JOHN McGEE, aged eighty-five years.

McCOMBS—On Wednesday, 11th inst., HAMPTON, son of J. F. and Mary McCombs, in the third year of his age.

RICE—On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. RIDGET RICE, wife of Michael Rice, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, on Cecil alley, near St. Clair street, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOSHUA RHODES, oc12 Duquesne Way.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Has resumed the practice of his Profession, at
No. 142 Penn street,
oc29:1m two doors below Pitt street.

Editor of Commercial:
DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.
All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
oc5:3m:d&w 831 Broadway, New York.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association,
On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 17th.
Tickets 25 cents—to be had at all Music and Book stores, and at the door.
The GREAT WESTERN BAND will be in attendance. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. no12:2td

TO STUDENTS AND LOVERS OF CHURCH MUSIC. The well-known composer, Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director of Music of Henry Ward Beecher's church, New York, will visit this city during the next month to give a short course of instruction in Harmony, the Organ or Melodeon, and Chorus singing connected with public performances on the Organ, and Sacred Concerts. Circulars, stating terms, etc., may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. Kleber & Bro., and C. C. Mellor. no12:Dec6

JEWELRY.
HENRY KNOEBEL,
No. 35 Diamond alley,
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that he has just received from the East a large stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season. no14:1m

FOR COLD WEATHER.
GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY UNDERSHIRTS;
DRAWERS;
NEGLIGE SHIRTS;
SHAKER KNIT HALF HOSE;
GLOVES and FURNISHING GOODS generally.
Now is the time to buy, as goods are scarce and advancing in price. Call at
McCULLOCH'S
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
no13 81 Market street.

THE OLDEST AND BEST—
KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW,
Contains a list of all the Banks in the country, and the Discount rates in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, with a description of the frauds on their notes. Also, a reliable report of the Pittsburgh markets, and a general financial summary.
Published monthly for $1, and semi-monthly for $2 a year, in advance:
Edited and published by
JAMES W. KENNEDY,
se17 78 FIFTH street.

HAVING purchased the stock of CHAS. R. ROEDEL & CO., No. 139 THIRD street, I hope to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them.
CHAS. DAEWERITZ,
no16:2w No. 139 Third street.

GRAPE VINES.—We have over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND superior Vines, of all the leading kinds, for sale.
Parties wishing to purchase would do well to visit our grounds and examine our vines and fruit. We can still show the fruit of over a dozen varieties; and our stock of vines, in point of quantity and quality, is unsurpassed any where.
Circulars giving descriptions of the different varieties, and prices, will be sent by mail to all applicants, or can be had at No. 29 Fifth street.
oc21 J. KNOX.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE stock of
SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORES
to
RENO, MARATTA & Co.
Who will continue the business at the
OLD STAND,
No. 47 Front street.
To those of my friends who have patronized me during the last fifteen years, while connected with the firm of ISHAM & FISHER, ISHAM, FISHER & Co. and JOHN G. ISHAM, I return my thanks, and solicit a continuance of the patronage to my successors, Messrs. RENO, MARATTA & CO., cheerfully recommending them as being every way worthy of it.
My office will remain for the present with Messrs. RENO, MARATTA & Co., where I hope to have the pleasure of seeing my customers and friends. JNO. G. ISHAM.
Cincinnati, October 19, 1863.

HAVING purchased the stock of Jno. G. Isham, and succeeded in the firms of Isham & Fisher, Isham, Fisher & Co. and John G. Isham, in the SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORE business, we hope to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them.
JOHN C. RENO,
FRANK MARATTA,
FRANK N. RENO,
No. 47 Public Landing,
Cincinnati, October 19, 1863. oc21:tf

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
(Successor to T. J. Craig,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
ALSO,
Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers.
TOILET WARE,
BRITANNIA WARE,
COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES,
FANCY COAL RODS,
BIRD CAGES, &c.
And HOVEY'S PATENT HAMETUG.
oc17

J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street,
Have just received an elegant addition to their stock of
FINE WATCHES,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Silverware and
Fancy Goods.
Anticipating an increase trade for the coming Holidays, we are making our arrangements accordingly, and we will be in daily receipt of GOODS suitable for the season. We would invite an examination of our Stock. no5:2m

SAVE YOUR GAS BY USING
Gleason's Anti-Flickering, American and Imperial Gas Burners,
A sure saving of twenty-five per cent. The ANTI-FLICKERING is just the thing for the office.
Call and see them burn at the Gas Fitting and Plumbing establishment of
WELDON & KELLY.
no1 164 Wood street.

GRAPES.—We have packed away, for Winter use, the following varieties of Grapes:
DELAWARE,
CONCORD,
DIANA,
HERBEMONT,
ELSINGBURG,
TOKALON,
TAYLOR,
UNION VILLAGE,
ANNA,
REBECCA,
CATAWBA,
and ISABELLA.
Parties can be supplied by leaving their orders at No. 29 FIFTH street.
no3 J. KNOX.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.
Albums;
Albums;
Albums;
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
FOR 30 CARDS $3.50:
" 40 " 4.00;
" 50 " 4.50;
ALL TURKEY BOUND.
SEE THEM;
SEE THEM, at
PITTOCK'S,
oc29 Opposite the Post Office.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for saleby [oc1] MILLER & RICKETSON.

COOK WANTED—In a small private family. One who can come well recommended.
☞ STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD WAGES GIVEN.
Apply at
no11 285 PENN STREET.

PETER KOLBECKER, No. 44 St. CLAIR street, has just fitted up his Saloon in the most elegant manner, and is now prepared to furnish his friends and the public with the largest and choicest SHELL OYSTERS to be had. Also, the choicest vintages of WINES, and BEER, ALE and LIQUORS of all kinds. Polite and attentive waiters always in attendance. no12:tf

GEORGE GERBER'S RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON, has been removed from the old stand, South corner of the Diamond, Allegheny, to the corner of Gay and Pitt alleys, where he is prepared to furnish meals of all kinds, served up in the best manner. His Bar is also supplied with the best brands of ALES, WINES and LIQUORS.
no12:1m

VIERHELLER'S
OYSTER DEPOT.
Select Family Oysters received daily, wholesale and retail.
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,
Under Miner's Bookstore.
oct30 H. VIERHELLER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have this day associated with us, in the GLASS business, A. U. HOWARD.
JOHN A. WOLFE,
T. CAMPBELL.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1863. no3:2w

STORE TO LET, in Allegheny, on FEDERAL street, above the Market House. Inquire at the St. Lawrence Hotel.
no3:1m JAMES McDONALD.

CORKS!
GLASS & ARMSTRONG.
No. 122 Third street,
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORKS,
of every description.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
oc23:1y-eW&S

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se23:3m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of CHAS. ROEDEL & CO., Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturers, was dissolved on the 31st day of October, 1863, by mutual consent. Each of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of said business of said partnership.
CHARLES ROEDEL,
WM. STEINERT,
HENRY DAEWERITZ.
no13

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the name, style and firm of ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ, will continue the manufacture of Copper and Sheet Iron Work as heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.
CHARLES ROEDEL,
HENRY DAEWERITZ.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1863. no12:1w

THE FAIRY SEWING MACHINE,

For Mrs. Chas. S. Stratton, (Mrs. General Tom Thumb,)
MANUFACTURED BY
WHEELER & WILSON
Sewing Machine Co.,
Office: 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
This LILLIPUTIAN SEWING MACHINE which attracted so much attention at the late Fair at the American Institute, is richly gilt, plated, and pearled. The balance-wheel, bandwheel, shafts, etc., are heavily plated. Though of *petite* dimensions, the Machine is suited to practical work, and is furnished with drawers and all the appliances ordinarily sent with the Machine.
The body of the case is 20 inches high and 15 inches deep, made of richly-carved rose-wood, inlaid with elaborate and beautiful arabesques in pearl and gold, and lined with satinwood. The panels are painted with tasteful devices.
Cupid and Psyche smile upon you from the cover; rosy little Cherubs with dimpled chins and wings outspread—as the old masters loved to paint them—hover on the sides; the little bride herself, attired as the "Goddess of Liberty,"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Saturday Morning Commercial, for November 14th, 1863.

Will be issued this morning. The contents of the present number are of the most interesting and entertaining character, embracing interesting news from all parts, editorials on important subjects, reliable market reports, carefully prepared financial intelligence, local news of the week, and a great variety of the latest and most profitable reading matter—all uniting to make one of the most welcome family newspapers ever issued west of the mountains.

TERMS—Single copies, $2,00; in clubs of ten, $1,50 each. Address, "Commercial Printing Company," Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

In Washington.—Hon. P. C. Shannon is at present in Washington city.

Lighted with Gas.—The streets of Hollidaysburg were lighted up with gas on Saturday night last for the first time.

The Consecration of St. James Church is postponed until further notice. The services will be as usual at St. Andrews Church on Sunday next.

The Kunzler Murder.—The trial of Bernard Lauth, for the murder of John Kunzler, will be taken up in the Court of Over and Terminer, on Monday next.

Improvement.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are erecting a round house and a number of shops at Tyrone City, which will be quite an improvement to that flourishing town. An additional track is also being laid along the Tyrone station on the main line.

Accident.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Enos Keel, residing near Cove Station, four miles from Duncannon, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from a load of corn fodder, and had one of his legs and a bone of an arm broken. He was also considerably bruised.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at the Philadelphia hotels on Wednesday: P. H. Hack, J. Rhodes, W. McKnight, W. H. Cassidy, R. Duncan, S. McLane, S. Miller, B. Winslow, Thos. J. Burchfield, A. Fisher, Mrs. Coehran, G. W. Cunningham, Geo. L. Pitt, T. S. Leisering.

Man Found.—Wednesday morning, a man was found at the foot of the embankment of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near White's tannery, a short distance from Duncannon. It is supposed that he fell from a train the previous night, and rolled to where he was found. He had a leg and an arm broken, and his head was badly bruised and cut. He was unable to give his name or any particulars of the accident.

Arrest of a Deserter.—The Provost Marshal of the Sixteenth District of Ohio, recently arrested Charles Cappes, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, a drafted man belonging to Spring Garden, in Reserve township, this county. He was arrested on a descriptive list furnished by Capt. Kirker, of the Twenty-third District, and has been delivered into his custody.

The Discharge of Minors.—The official army gazette says that the intimation made in several of the daily newspapers, that the Secretary of War has communicated, through the Adjutant General, a modification of the order in reference to the discharged minors from military service by civil courts, is founded in error. No such modification has been made or communicated.

Fire in Manchester.—On Wednesday night the wagon manufactory of F. Aeschelman, on Beaver street, Manchester, was discovered to be on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to be speedily extinguished, as had it obtained any headway, the wind being high at the time, the whole square would have been destroyed. One end of the factory and a tool chest were burned, but the loss is slight. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

A Neat Establishment.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of readers to the well-known hat, cap, and fur establishment of Mr. Fleming, 139 Wood street. Some of the finest and most elegant sets of furs we have ever seen is now on exhibition at this house, with a full assortment of the commoner grades; also, Misses' and childrens' silk and felt hats in great variety, while the Gent department is filled with all the latest and choice styles. Those wishing to purchase should call at Fleming's, 139 Wood street.

Personal.—Mr. Geo. W. Blake, who has for many years been a resident of Eastern Virginia, is in our city in search of his two sons, Dyonisius, and Wm. Jackson Blake, who ran away from their homes to escape the conscription of Jefferson Davis, and came to this city, where they are supposed to be at present. Mr. Blake is very anxious to find his sons, and if this article should meet the eye of any person who know of their whereabouts, they will confer a favor by leaving word with Mr. Wm. F. Gardner, at the People's Insurance Company, and receive the hearty thanks of an afflicted parent.

Rebel Officers for Johnson's Island.—A train of five cars arrived in the city, yesterday, from the East, having on board one hundred and fifty rebel officers, *en route* for Johnson's Island, from the old Capitol prison, Washington city. The prisoners are in charge of Major Addicks, of the 157th Pennsylvania regiment, with a guard of seventy-eight men. The highest officer in rank is a colonel and the lowest a second lieutenant, and all were captured by General Sedgwick's and French's corps at Rappahannock Station and Kelley's Ford. The privates captured in this engagement were sent to Point Lookout, in Chesapeake Bay.

Hamill's Reply to Stevens.—We are informed that James Hamill, the champion oarsman, has replied to the challenge of Mr. Stevens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., that he will not, under any circumstances, row again at that place. Mr. Hamill, however, offers to row Mr. Stevens over the Pittsburgh course for $500 or $1,000, as he may select. Should he accept the first-mentioned sum, Hamill will give him $150 for his expenses in coming here, and if the larger sum he will pay him $200. This, we understand, is the substance of Hamill's reply. In the spring of 1861 it is the intention of Mr. Hamill's backers to challenge the world for a competitor for the champion, for a purse of $10,000, to row on the Schuylkill or the Monongahela,

More of the Swindling Scheme.—Chief of Police Hague yesterday received all the way from New London, Conn., a letter from one Chas. P. Phillippi, another victim of J. O. Wade, proprietor of the alleged "Wholesale and Retail Watch Establishment, Burke's Building, Pittsburgh." Phillippi states that about a month ago he received Wade's circular, and being a trading man he sent for a sample of the watches on the printed list, although at the time he considered it a swindling operation. The writer then goes on to suggest a means by which Mr. J. O. Wade may be captured, and hopes he may be caught as there is no doubt he has swindled thousands. In our opinion, J. O. Wade's residence was of short duration in Pittsburgh, if it was ever here, and that he is now operating in some other locality.

A Thanksgiving Dinner for the Soldiers.
The following dispatch will explain itself:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13, 1863.

Miss MCFADDEN, Sanitary Commission rooms, Pittsburgh. What can you do to assist us in furnishing our sick and wounded soldiers here Thanksgiving Dinner?

MRS. JNO. HARRIS,
Secretary Ladies Association.

The above dispatch was received to-day, and we would urge the ladies and gentlemen of our city to do something towards getting up a Thanksgiving dinner for our sick and wounded soldiers at Nashville. The liberality of our people is so well known, we do not doubt many will respond, and we are sure all who do, will enjoy their own Thanksgiving dinners all the more for having added some little to the comfort of those who have done so much for us.

We would suggest that our grocers and druggists would send such articles as Gelatine, Flavoring extracts, Corn Starch, Rice, Rice flour, Fruits, Spiced oysters, Hams—indeed any things which will keep. The ladies can send Jellies, Preserves, and any other good things their hearts may dictate. We would urge that whatever may be done, should be done at once. Send contributions to No. 50, Fourth street.

News from Johnson's Island.

We have had no late intelligence from Lake Erie other than published in our telegraphic columns Friday morning. The Sandusky *Register* of Thursday, in reference to the alarm, says:

"The simple truth is, the alarm originated elsewhere than here, and resulted in the subsequent action, which is, perhaps, well enough. There have been no signs here of any approaching enemy, and no suspicious craft seen about the entrance to the harbor, as the Philadelphia dispatch *from* Cincinnati has it.

There has been an alarm, and that alarm had reference to an expedition from Canada. How far the prisoners confined on the Island were supposed to be privy to the matter we do not know. Colonel Pierson's action in the premises has been predicated upon fears elsewhere, rather than upon fears entertained by himself or others on the Island. Whether the fears were well or ill-founded, matters little. What with the troops from Cleveland, the full battery of six guns, the U. S. steamer Michigan, the Hoffman Battalion, and the Sandusky Volunteer Militia, we opine Johnson's Island is now pretty safe from piratical attack from without, or disturbance from within."

Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia.

By the Philadelphia papers we notice "that the commodious Pennsylvania Medical College building, located on Ninth street, below Walnut, about two and a half squares south of the Continental Hotel, has been purchased by the trustees and faculty of the Eclectic College of Philadelphia." This is the Medical College in which Dr. Oldshue, one of our citizens, and one of the most successful practitioners of the Eclectic school of medicine, is Professor of Pathology. They have now by far the largest Medical College building in Philadelphia, with a largely increased number of medical students, and we congratulate the Doctor and the Eclectics upon their success. The following is a description of the College: "The building is composed of brown stone and brick, and the external architecture is of the most modern character. It contains three large lecture rooms, an amphitheatre for demonstrative anatomy and surgery, the main dissecting room holding fifteen tables, which, together with eight private dissecting rooms, give ample facilities for one hundred and fifty students to engage in dissecting at one time. The museum is said to be one of the most spacious and elegant rooms for the purpose on this continent, the cases and finishing alone costing upwards of three thousand dollars. The chemical laboratory is provided with a furnace, pneumatic troughs, and all the apparatus essential for teaching modern chemistry in all its details. In fact, the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia is now the most elegant Medical College structure in the United States."

Staff Appointment.—We understand that Lieut. D. C. Dezouche, of the United States Zouave Cadets, has been appointed aid to Gen. Prince since the late fight on the Rappahannock. Gen. Prince is now commanding Gen. Hooker's old division.

Railroad Accident.—On Saturday afternoon last, a boy about ten years of age, son of Ers. George Gordy, of North Lebanon, was killed on the railroad near Pinegrove street, Lebanon borough, by a freight train. The wheels passed over his neck, nearly severing the head from the body, and otherwise mangling him. It is not known exactly in what way he came to fall under the cars.

Public Amusements.

THEATER.—Miss Thompson will conclude a very successful two weeks' engagement at the theater to-night, when she will repeat her performance of "Esther, the Jewess."

VESTVALI, the justly celebrated tragic actress, will appear on Tuesday night next, at the theater, in her great impersonation of "Gamea, the Jewish Mother." It is anticipated that M'lle. Vestvali's engagement will be one of the most attractive of the season.

Police Intelligence.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—*Surety of the Peace.*—Nicholas Snyder yesterday made information against Mrs. Short, charging her with insulting him—calling him a thief, and threatening to strike him with a brick. She was arrested, and after examination was bound over in the sum of $300.

BEFORE MAYOR SAWYER.—*Abusing his Wife.*—John Coursin, tavern keeper, has been committed to jail to answer a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by his wife Caroline.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—*Aggravated Assault.*—Andrew Bushey has been held to bail by Alderman Donaldson, to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Philip Diamond.

Legal Intelligence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judges Grier and McCandless.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1863.

The case of McLaren vs. Patterson, mentioned by us yesterday, was continued to-day. Mr. Dan Rice was again in attendance, and the case of the plaintiffs was ably sustained by the witnesses and numerous depositions. The testimony introduced by the defendants went mainly to show that the horses levied on were poor and defective. The case was ably and eloquently argued by Mr. J. H. Hampton, on the part of the defendants, and most forcibly, in fact and law, by Mr. Sam. A. Purviance, for the plaintiffs.

Judge Grier closed in a brief and impartial charge to the jury, (well worthy of his fame) and as it was getting late in the evening desired the jury to bring in a sealed verdict this morning at ten o'clock.

THE SUPREME COURT transacted no business yesterday, but adjourned until Monday morning next.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The jury in the case of James Stapleton, indicted for murder, after being out twenty-four hours, came into Court yesterday morning for instructions. In reply to a question from one of the jurors, whether they could bring in a verdict of manslaughter, Judge Sterrett informed the jury that there was nothing in the evidence that would warrant them in bringing in such a verdict. The Judge then re-read his charge to the jury, and explained it fully to them. If they were satisfied from the testimony that a conviction should be had, they could bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first or in the second degree. The jury then retired to their room.

Joseph Mullen was placed on trial, indicted for highway robbery, in stopping David A. Pressly, Esq., on the Hand Street Bridge some six weeks ago, and robbing him of a gold watch and a pocket-book containing three hundred dollars. The watch was recovered in a tavern in the Diamond, where the accused had sold it, and its recovery led to the arrest of Mullen. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and defendant was remanded for sentence.

The remainder of yesterday's session of the Court was taken up in disposing of a number of petty assault and battery cases.

Pennsylvanians Killed and Wounded.

The following is an official list of the casualties in the Pennsylvania regiments in General Geary's command during the late engagement at Wauhatchie:

PIONEER CORPS.—*Wounded:* Peter Kavanagh, 28th Penn. Vols., slightly; Andrew Eastburn and James Mullen, 109th Penn. Vols, severely; James Miller, 111th Penn. Vols., slightly.

29TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—*Killed:* John M Fadden, Co G.

Wounded—Serg. William C Green, James F Strong, Michael Punch, Co C.; Robert Buchanan, Henry Fisher, Co G.

Missing—John Gilbert, Co G; Benjamin F. Sauly, Co G.

109TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—*Killed:* Lieut. James Clendening, Co A; Serg. Wm Farren, Co K; Corp. John Smith, Co I; Jacob Hubbard, Co C.

Wounded—Second Lieut. John McFarland, Co. K; Alfred Croondale, Joseph Clark, Alonzo G Ducy, Ratcliffe Bainbridge, Wm H Elliott, Co A; Jas Dampman, Co B; Charles Segar, Co C; Thomas Lewis, Pierre Barber, Elijah Watts, Robert Mason, Co F; Frank R Rose, Wm Stewart, Co G; Sergt Wm Edward, Hiram Osborne, Co H; Sergt Elijah Leach, Samuel Taylor, Co I; Wm Collett, Samuel Mick, Richard Benson; Co K.

Missing—James Scahill, Co I; Robert Ray, Co I; Henry Grass, Co F; Wm Pickersgill, Co F.

111TH PENNSYLVANIA—*Killed*—Major John A Boyle, Chas E Rubble, Co A: Second Lieut Martin D Pettit, Wm Growbel, Co B; Geo H Moore, Co E; Chas Rubin, Co B; Jonathan Van Horn, Co B; John Smith, Co F.

Wounded.—Lieut Col Thos M Walker, Capt W B Warner, Co B; First Lieut John J Haight, Co B; Corporal Wm Silby, Co B; Wm Brown, Co B; George Goodwell, Co B, [another]; George Gooddall, Co B; Wm Kach, Co B; James Miller, Co B; Patrick Murphy, Co B; James Shedmore, Co B; Jos B Noble, Co B; Orin Street, Co B; Samuel Sturgis, Co B; Henry Stamer, Co B; Theodore Hertz, Co C; John M. Barr, Co. C; Corporal Robert Wilson, Co D; Sergeant Horace C Finney, Co. E; Richard Kline, Co. E; Thompson Harrison, Co. E; Charles Eastbrook, Co E; Joseph B Coe, Co F; Corporal Alexander Dixon, Co F; First Lieut Andrew W Tracy, Co F; John Smith, Co F; Sergeant Martin W Sherwood, Co G; Corporal Clarence Marsh, Co G; Elihu A Fish, Co G; Sergeant Myron E Smith, Co H; Sergeant Edwin Clark, Co I; First Lieut Albert E Black, Co K.

Missing.—Miles Knewslep and Nelson Londress.

Plain Facts for the People about the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

It would be folly to attempt any higher eulogy upon the world-renowned Sewing Machine of Wheeler & Wilson, sold in this city at their neat and tasteful warerooms, No. 18 Fifth street, than the statement of the fact, that wherever the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been exhibited for competition, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, it has, without a single exception, taken the highest premium. So true is this that wherever this compliment has been extended to any other machine, it may be taken as proof positive that the Wheeler & Wilson instrument was not exhibited at all. This is, in itself, such a *telling* fact, that to multiply words about it to people of intelligence would be useless. Nevertheless, there are a number of incidental facts connected with this favorite machine that the people ought to know, a few of which we take the liberty of introducing here in the following order:

1st. The yearly sales of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are larger than those of all the other sewing machines combined.

2d. The machine manufactory of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, is one of the wonders of the world. It occupies upwards of four acres of ground, employs more than a thousand of the best workmen in the United States, and, with the most improved machinery, the company find it impossible to supply the great demand for their machines in this country and Europe.

3d. The Wheeler & Wilson machine is an instrument of infinite versatility in its operations. It will braid, cord, bind, tuck, gather, fell and hem more beautifully than any other machine in use; without basting, or any preparation of the work.

4th. Bindings may be put on the edges of any kind of garment, hat or cap, without any other adjusting than that performed by the machine itself while in the act of sewing them on.

5th. The *Lock Stitch*, made by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, is more durable and more beautiful than that made by any other, and has these advantages, that it presents the same appearance on both sides of the fabric, and will not ravel. It is also more economical, requiring one third less cotton than any other kind of stitch.

Again, this beautiful stitch, being the same on both sides, it is not necessary to use the extremely fine sewing cotton required by those machines which make a stitch with a ridge on the under side, that can only be concealed by a thread too delicate and fine to bear ordinary wear.

6th. The bobbin which holds the under thread in the Wheeler and Wilson Machine is so constructed that when empty no care and very little time is required to fill it. The bobbins on the *shuttle* machine, on the contrary, require considerable care in order to wind the cotton on them evenly, and if the winding is done by an inexperienced hand, the result is the thread will not unwind freely, and will break.

7th. The *simplicity* of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine renders its movements so easy that a child can work it, the weight of the feet alone being sufficient to move it. It will work with all kinds of sewing silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew all kinds of materials, from the thinnest gauze to the heavies cloth. It is used by thousands of tailors, dress makers, hatters, cap makers, hoop-skirt manufacturers, skirt makers, and seamstresses.

8th. For *rapidity of motion*, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine excels all others, as has been demonstrated a thousand times by comparison.

9th. It is so noiseless in its operations that conversation may be carried on in the ordinary pitch of voice in a work-room where a score of machines are working.

10th. Another very great advantage that the Wheeler & Wilson Machine possesses over others, is found in the fact that the work on it is carried on in the natural way, from left to right, which enables the operator to adjust the work more readily, and without any change from the upright posture, while machines which carry the work *from* the operator require an inclination of the body (detrimental to health) in order to adjust the material as it passes from under the needle.

11th. As an ornamental piece of workmanship the Wheeler & Wilson instrument is worthy a place in the most elegantly furnished parlor, a fact which renders it peculiarly desirable and appropriate as a *gift*. Some of the cases are of rosewood, some of mahogany, furnished with sets of drawers for the reception of cottons, sewing silks, &c., and when the doors are closed there are few articles of furniture more exquisitely beautiful.

For these and sundry other reasons, no household in the land is complete without a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

They are within the reach of everybody, being made to suit all tastes and circumstances; and the plainest in finish, which costs $50, will work as well as one which costs $200.

We advise our readers to preserve these facts, and post them conveniently for future reference and suggest that when they want the best sewing machine in the world they go to the office of Wheeler & Wilson's agency, No. 27 Fifth street, and get it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FOR additional commercial news see fourth page.

AT no time within a fortnight can we say that there has been a pressure on our money market, but there is a steady demand for loans, and our brokers find no difficulty in obtaining all the business in that line they desire; and taking into account the vast amount of capital that has been absorbed in the heavy purchases here of the 5-20's Government bonds, within the past few weeks, and the usual requirements of the regular routine of trade, there cannot remain yet such a large amount of idle capital in this community. There is plenty, however, to meet the reasonable demand that will be made upon it in the future; and we are not afraid that our local money market is about to be visited by any panic or great stringency.

At Cincinnati, the *Gazette* of Thursday says: "For the first time in many months, it may now be said, there is full employment for money, and some of the leaders think the demand may get to be in excess of the supply; but it must be recollected that a large amount of currency has already been transferred to the interior, to move the hog crop, which is now being paid out, and will soon begin to return through the channels of trade. Through the Government there are also heavy disbursements, not directly of currency, but of evidence of indebtedness, which are first sold here, then sent East and converted into greenbacks. These negotiations keep the Exchange market loaded, and sustain the drain of currency from New York. As it is, our money market is firm. The National Banks supply their customers at 6 ₱ cent, and other institutions discount for depositors at 7@8; but, as usual when money is worth more than the rates charged to depositors, the class called "customers" do not get all they want, and when these appear in the open market they go as outsiders, and pay accordingly. For the present, the bulk of these succeed in getting their wants supplied at 8 ₱ cent, but good outside paper sold to-day at 9@10."

The causes of the recent difficulty in the New York money market are thus given in Thursday's *Times*:

"In reference to the secret springs and causes of the very stringent turn in Money since Friday morning last, when the equalization of Legal-Tender at the Clearing-house was first resorted to, a good many hard things are said, and more insinuated, on the street, of the Bank managers, who thus began the trouble. It will be remembered, that a special thereafter to give the names of the Clearing-house Committee and their prompters, who ordered this equalization after the necessity for such an arbitrary measure had really passed over, when more authentic circumstances are so clearly ascertained as to remove the possibility of individual injustice. It is altogether, from what we can learn on the street, a curious history; a jumble of stock gambling on the part of some of the prominent movers, and of petty malignity toward the Government on the part of others. The former have profited, of course, through the Stock Exchange. The latter, not so fortunate, have utterly failed to involve the Treasury in any part of the responsibility for this mischief-making piece of work. It is sufficient for the public information, at present, to add, that the Committee in charge of the matter, without the pressure upon them of a general meeting of the Associated Banks, which was at one hour talked of, have to-day showed signs of retracing or modifying their action."

New York Dry Goods Market.

There has been less activity in the demand for goods, except with two or three of the larger jobbing houses. The pressure on the money market has had some effect, and a decreasing scarcity of cotton induces increased reluctance on the part of manufacturers to go on producing. Fewer goods will probably be made, so that prices of cotton goods will be enhanced still further. Our importations of cotton abroad are our chief dependence for a supply. The demands for prints has become slack, and for the first time there is some accumulation, though slight, of goods on the market. Printing cloths are dull. The transactions in bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings were very limited; holders are firm, refusing any concession. Drills are firmer, owing to purchases from the army and navy. Canton flannels are firm and in inadequate supply. Stripes, ticks, and denims exhibit but little activity, but are strongly held.

Woolens of seasonable and desirable kinds are active and firm. Delaines are slackening in supply; the chief manufacturers only send forward goods as ordered; prices are steady. Fancy cassimeres are in good demand, both for fall, winter, and even spring styles. There are a large number of women houses buying. Plain goods are inactive. Light colors, checks and small plaids are wanted. Black doeskins are brisk, beavers very active, and broadcloths are dull. Shawls are scarce; some favorite styles selling to arrive. The foreign goods market has been liberally supplied by numerous arrivals. The supply has for the moment, in the ardor of buyers, hopeful of some reduction in price. British goods are dull; dealers only buy for immediate wants. Colored coburgs are an exception, and are readily taken as offered. Dress silks are rather easier to buy, especially blacks; brown colors seem preferred. French worsteds have been sold largely at auction, and are dull at private sale. Saxony goods also are dull. Ribbons are rather quiet, and auction sales result in rather low prices. Shawls are active; the supply is below the demand. Linen goods are dull.

The Custom House value of dry goods imported last week is $1,518,634, which is an immense increase on the amount of imports in the corresponding week of 1862, viz: only 426,617. The importations now taking place are in fulfillment of second orders. The high premium on gold increases the duties materially, and, together with the higher cost of exchange on Europe, make the cost of foreign goods very high—yet the consumption is equal to the whole mass imported.—*Independent.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863. }

Business was more active yesterday, with a larger demand for the leading articles, at full prices. The weather was very pleasant, being what is known as Indian Summer. Our rivers are falling slowly, having receded some two inches during the past twenty-four hours. The present rise in the Allegheny has enabled the holders of oil stored at Oil City to forward the same to this market, and the receipts during the next twenty-four hours will probably reach 5,000 barrels. Our coal boat men are all ready and as soon as the water will permit, the largest fleet of coal boats and barges will leave for the lower ports that has ever been known even to the aldest inhabitant. Those persons who have been predicting a rise for certain by the 15th, will have to hurry it up, or they will be called false prophets. The sales we furnish below will exhibit a fair amount of transactions.

FISH—The demand has improved, and notwithstanding the article is somewhat out of season, there were a liberal amount of sales for this market, viz: Mackerel—Sales 75 bbls No. 2 Large at $9,50@9,75; 100 half bbls. do, $5,75; 50 bbls No. 3 Medium, $7,12; sales 200 hlf bbls do, $4,12; sales 20 bbls. No. 2 at $10,50; sales 50 hlf do at $6. Other descriptions were unchanged.

SALT—The market was very firm and prices have advanced a shade, with sales of 100 bbls from store at $2 70; sales were made on the platform at $2 65. Stocks on hand light.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, with a moderate demand. There was a fair business transacted for the local trade. The receipts have been restricted to small lots, as the rate of freights by rail have advanced to one dollar ₱ barrel. Among the sales from store were 150 bbls of good Extra at $5 75; sales of 120 bbls Extra at $6 25@6 75; 100 bbls do, at $6 75@6 80. Some fancy brands was held at higher figures. From wagon sales were made at various prices, according to quality.

GROCERIES—The market continues very firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions, and prices are evidently tending upward. The sales that came under our notice were:

Sugar—Sales 20 hhds Cuba at 14c; 18 hhds Orleans at 14½c; sales 30 bbls Refined Yellow at 14½c; sales 75 bbls Crushed at 17½c; sales 10 bbls Coffee "A" at 17¼c; 15 bbls Coffee "B" at 17c ₱ lb.

Molasses firm and inquired for; sales of 851 bbls Orleans new, 68c; 10 do. at 62c; 25 bbls old do. 60c.

Syrups—Sales of 25 bbls golden, 63c; 10 do Lovering's, 58c.

Coffee firm; sales of 50 sacks Rio at 33@34½c; 20 do. 34c; 10 do 34½c; 15 do on private terms.

GRAIN—We continue to notice a very firm market, and an advance on certain descriptions.

Wheat—Red has advanced 5c per bush, with sales of 400 bush from wagon at $1 35; sales of 300 bush white at $1 36@1 37.

Barley—Spring was firm at $1 35, fall at $1 50@1 52, with sales of 1,200 bush at these figures.

Corn firm and looking up; sales of 1,000 bush at $1 11@1 12 per bush.

Rye—There was none offered. Prices are nominal.

Oats are inquired for. We note sales of 3,000 bush at 78c per bush.

HAY—Prices have further advanced. We note sales of 14 loads at $38@38 per ton. Pretty steep.

APPLES—The supply was fully up to the demand. There was a fair amount of transactions. We note sales of 150 bbls at $2 50@2 75 per bbl; 75 bbls at $2 75.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a regular trade demand. We note sales of 120 boxes W. R. at 13@14c, and 25 boxes of Hamburg at 14c.

BUTTER—Market very firm. Prices are looking up. Sales of 600 lbs roll at 25@26c per lb.

EGGS—Scarce; they would command 20c per doz readily.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good demand; sales of City Rectified were made at 60@60c. Prices in Cincinnati continue to advance.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863. }

The market continues inactive; buyers manifesting no disposition to operate to any extent. The news from the East continues unfavorable for holders; The sales made their being at low figures. The asking rates here being about as high as those in the East. The receipts by the river are increasing rapidly; it has been estimated that the receipts for the forty-eight hours ending this evening, would amount to 5000 bbls. The Exports were as follows:—To New York, Refined 57; to Philadelphia Refined 121 (Parafin); This is a new one on us, 10 bbls; Crude 2; Tar 50; To Baltimore Refined 100; total 532 bbls. No shipments west.

Imports—Per Allegheny V R R 255; per Allegheny river, 2,187 bbls, with heavy lots on the way down.

Crude—Prices were pretty much nominal. The asking rates were 15c@15½c without bbls., and 20c@20½c with bbls.; a few small lots were disposed of at those prices.

Refined—We did not learn of any transactions. Bonded was held at 33c@37c; Free Oil at ten cents per gallon advance.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 128 Smithfield street.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1863.

FLOUR—Firm, with sales 1,500 bbls Extra Family at $7 00@$7 50.

WHEAT—Firm, with sales of 5,000 bushels Red at $1 15@$1 60; White $2 00@$2 05.

CORN—Firm, with sales of 3,000 bushels Yellow at $1 10@$1 15.

OATS—Farm at 83c.

MESS PORK—Firm at $16,50@$17 50 for old.

LARD—Firm at 12c.

COFFEE—Quiet, sales 300 hhds Cuba at 12½@12¾ ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Firm, with sales of 200 bbls at 63c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 27c; Refined in bond 42, free at 51@52c.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

There has been little or no material change in the price of oil here or on the Creek, since the last review. The transactions have been comparatively light also. The Oil City *Register*, of the 11th, says:—Buyers here seem unwilling to invest much in the present state of the market. The river is sufficiently high to allow oil boats to go down, but a comparatively small amount is going forward. As near as we can judge there are on hand here, and on the creek, from 75,000 to 100,000 barrels of oil, a great proportion of which belongs to refiners who have been awaiting the resumption of navigation for some time past, in order to get it forward. We hear of a well being struck on the John Eechintock Farm, on Saturday last, adjoining the Buchanan Farm, on Cherry Run. The show is said to be excellent, but in tubing it a part of the tubing fell in the well, which caused it to fill up. It was to be retubed yesterday. The Pond Freshet of Friday last was a very large and successful one. Some 175 boats came out, and as near as we can ascertain about 25,000 barrels of oil.

We have heard of no sales at the wells less than $3 00 per barrel. We give as the ruling rate $3@3 50 at the wells, and $4@4 22 per barrel at this point, with one sale of 800 barrels here, at the former figure. The river is about on a stand with 25 inches in the steamboat channel. Freights to Pittsburgh, 75 cents. Price of barrels, prime new, $3@3 50. The market closes with a little feeling, but is still inactive.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from the principal warehouses for the week ending Tuesday:

J. BURGESS AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number barrels oil received	762
" " shipped	926
Empty barrels received	1,462

SHIRK & CO.'S WAREHOUSE—TWO WEEKS.

Number barrels oil received	678
" " shipped	1,907
Empty barrels received	2,789

Pittsburgh Metal Market.

Holders of metal were firm, and since our last have advanced the rates materially. The article is becoming very scarce, and another advance is talked of. Sales were made at the following prices:

Anthracite Mill Iron, Red Short.....$38 00@40 00
No. 1, Red Short, Foundry.....44 00
No. 1 and Cold Short Anthracite, No. 1..... do do No. 2..... do do No. 3.....
Ohio Iron, Lake Superior Ores, and Mixtures.....$43@47.
BLOOMS.—The market at present being entirely bare we omit quotations.

Pittsburgh Tobacco and Snuff Market.

Cut and Dry, Loose, No. 1, ₱ lb	18@20c.
" " No. 2, ₱ lb	11@13c.
Six Twist	23@26c.
Ladies' Twist, in Boxes, (Honey Dew)	75@80c.
Spun Roll	55@60c.
Congress Sticks	52@55c.
Diamond Twiss, Anti-Nervous	70@75c.
" Five Pounds	55@60c.
Leaf Tobacco—sales manufacturing	15@35c.
Snuff—Scotch	45@50c.
" Rappee	35@40c.
Copenhagen	40@45c

Cincinnati Market.—Nov. 13.

FLOUR—A good local demand and the market firm. The sales comprise 3,000 bbls, chiefly old extra, at $5 25. The demand is from the city bakers. Good fresh-made superfine sells at $5 25, and trade brands at $5 75@6 25.

Whisky—The market is steady. Sales of 700 bbls at 60@60½c, the latter for wagon.

Hogs—The receipts are still light, and holders asked extreme rates and refused to sell lots averaging 200 lbs and upwards unless they got $6 25 to $6 50, and we understand that some sales of 230 lbs averages were made at the latter rate, but no sales were made public. The receipts were 5,000 head. The mildness of the weather had some influence on the feelings of packers.

Red wheat will not bring over $1 15. A sale of Hill at $1 31 was recorded, and of choice Kentucky white at $1 45.

Corn is again active and higher. The stock in the market is very light, and holders are indifferent about offering to sell. Shelled is in demand 98c in bulk—$1 is asked. Ear is quoted at 2c under shelled. Sales of new at 76c, 77c and 78c is now asked.

Oats are also firmer—76c is asked, and purchases at less would be hard to make.

Rye has sold in elevator at $1 20, though this is regarded as an extreme figure.

Barley is firm at the figures current for several days past.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

THE river last evening at twilight measured about four feet four inches in the channel by the pier marks, and about at a stand. The weather during the day was very warm.

WE counted twenty-one new steamers at the wharf being completed. Among them were sixteen tow boats. We have at this time, including new and old, some forty tow boats at this port.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from Friday's *Commercial:*

The river is receding slowly, with five feet hence to Louisville, and 4 feet in the canal. The last arrivals report 3½ feet on the shoalest bars along the Lower Ohio. The Tennessee and Cumberland were reported in fair navigable condition at last accounts, with 4 feet on Harpeth Shoals, and 7 feet in the Tennessee.

The Arcola, Silver Cloud No. 2, and Ida Reese, from Pittsburgh, and Merla, from Memphis, in the arrivals, all with fine trips.

The new steamer Arcola, from Pittsburgh, after discharging a small amount of freight here, yesterday morning, left for Louisville.

We hear that the Naval authorities yesterday purchased, or rather "pressed," the new steamer Argosy No. 2, into service, the sum of $31,000 being fixed upon by arbitrators as the price of the boat.

Captain Wash Kerr, of the Memphis and Helena packet Igo, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for his home in Burlington, O.

Captain McDonald, of the Shamrock, was also in the city yesterday. The Shamrock was to have left Louisville for Nashville last night.

Seventeen thousand dollars was offered for the S. B. Young, yesterday. We are not posted, however, relative to the closing of the contract.

Captain Henderson arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, en route for Duvall's Bluff, to join the Decotah, recently sold to parties in Wheeling.

The steamer W. C. Mann, arrived at Cincinnati with 470 bales of cotton.

The steamer Reserve, Capt. Herron, was ordered to leave Cincinnati on Friday.

The steamer Commercial, passed Cairo for Cincinnati with 314 bales of cotton.

LOUISVILLE.

Busfness at the wharf continues exceedingly dull, owing to the fact that most of the boats have been taken by the Government, and are now employed in Government service.

All the coal mines between this city and Cairo are idle, from want pf powder for blasting. The Try Us passed down on Monday with a load of powder to supply this want,

SAINT LOUIS.

The river here is still rising very slowly. In the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday it swelled half an inch, and was then three feet ten inches above low water mark in December, 1860.

There is five and a half feet waser in the channel eut to Cairo, and eight feet below.

The Illinois river is falling slowly, with three feet scant in the channel from Peoria down to the mouth.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro' Acm'n..	4:50 a m	Balto Exp's...	11:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do ...	12:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss..	3:50 p m	Fast Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro M'l....	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	2:45 p m	John'n Acm'n.	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn...	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn...	6:25 a m
2d do	11:30 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	4:00 p m	3d do	1:40 p m
4th do	6:10 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

SAINT LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.—Tobacco—The market this morning is without change. The break consists of 59 hhds. sales at both City and State Warehouses comprise 1 hhd stems at $2 75; 2 do factory lugs at $8 75@87; 21 do planters' do at $7 20@$9 90; 10 do common shipping leaf at $10 60@$10 60; 4 do medium do do at $11 90@$18 50; 1 do do manufacturing leaf at $20; 29 do bids rejected; 4 bxs withdrawn.

ST. LOUIS SUGAR MARKET.—The following are the corrected rates of refined sugars by the Belcher Sugar Refining Company: Crushed sugar, double refined, 18c; crushed sugar B, 17¾; crushed sugar C, 17¾; powdered sugar, double refined, 17¾; Powdered sugar, C, 17¾ Granulated sugar 17¾; refined white sugar, O, 17¼; do do do O, 16¾; refined yellow sugar, A, 16¼; clarified sugar, XXX, 15¾. Golden syrup, bbls 95; ½ bbls, 97 kegs, $1; sugar, house syrup molasses, bbls 66, ½ bbls 68; kegs, 71, city refinery sugar house molasses, bbls, 60; ½ bbls, 62; kegs, 65.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET.—Iron—Scotch Pig has been excited—large sales have been made from $41 to 47, and to-day 10 tons sold at 46, from yard. American is also higher. American Rails sold 880@85, and English Refined 892@95.

Copper—Refined Ingot has been in animated demand at 34¼@34¾ for Lake Superior, and 34@34¼c for Baltimore and Bergenport, deliverable up to next February, the bulk of the sales being at our inside figures. New Sheathings is firmer and selling in suites at 42c. Yellow Metal is also 2 cents higher and is now selling at 32c. Bolts and Braziers command 42c. usual terms.

ALBANY (N. Y.) HOG MARKET.—The market has been dull during the past week, owing mainly, perhaps, to the warm weather, which has checked the demand, especially on Eastern account. However, some of the Albany and Troy packets have now commenced operations, and a more active demand is anticipated. During the week 4,500 head changed hands at the yards of Smith & Brown, at the following quotations: Prime Western corn-fed at $5 50@5 63; light and ordinary do, $4 75@5; Michigan and Indiana do, $4 75@5 38; heavy ill-fed, $5@5 40. Stock hogs are scarce, and none were on the market during the week.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.—For the week ending Nov. 9.—The market has been very quiet the past week. The only transactions are sales of 250 bbls Sperm, landed in Boston, and delivered here at $1 65 ₱ gallon, and 100 bbls Whale at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

The imports of Sperm and Whale Oil, and Whalebone, into the United States, during the week, have been 3,850 bbls Sperm Oil, 1,750 bbls Whale Oil, and 4,000 lbs Whalebone. The total imports from January 1, to date, have been 61,704 bbls of Sperm, 59,813 bbls Whale, and 446,100 lbs Whalebone.—*New Bedford Whaleman's Shipping List.*

NEW YORK GROCERY MARKET.—Sugar—The market was dull and heavy at 12¼@12¾c for fair Refining. Sales to-day 180 hhds Cuba at 11½@13¾c—the lower rate for Molasses Sugars—and 200 bxs on private terms. Refined is dull at the late advance. We quote: Circle A Crushed, 17c; Standard Powdered, 16¾@17c; Standard Granulated, 16¾@17c; A Coffee Crushed, 16¼@16¾c; Circle A do, 16¼@16¾c; B do, 16@16½c; Circle B do, 15¾@16c; C do, 15¼@15½c; Yellow do, 13¼@15c.

Molasses—There was less doing, but prices were well supported. Saless 600 bbls New Orleans, part at auction, at 38@65c, as in quality; 200 bbls sugar house Syrup at 50@72c.

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET.—Kentucky has been rather quiet during the past week, and we hear of but few sales. Prices are about the same. We quote Light Leaf as follows: Lugs, 10@10½c; Low Leaf, 11@13c; Medium do, 14@17c. Good to fine do, 18@21c, and choice and selections, 22@26c. Heavy Western and Clarksville as follows: Lugs, 11@12c; Low Leaf 13@15c; medium do, 16@19c; good to fine do, 20@23c, and choice and selections, 24@29c. In seed leaf there has been rather less business doing, but prices remain steady, at 13@14c for Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers; 15@18c for do seconds, and 20@30c for do wrappers; 14@16c for New York State fillers; 18@20c for Connecticut fillers; 22@28c for do seconds; 35@40c for do medium wrappers, and 45@60 for fine wrappers.

CHICAGO HOG MARKET.—The receipts are large and market active at a decline of 5@10c on all grades from the ruling prices of yesterday. The sales included about 5,000 head at 4,50@5,00 for choice heavy lots averaging 250 lbs and over; $4,12½@4,37½ for medium lots averaging 220 to 250, and $2,70@3,12½ for light lots in good condition. The following were among the sales;

100	hogs averaging	286 lbs	at	$4 90
105	do do	242	"	4 65
46	do do	268	"	4 70
122	do do	220	"	4 75
138	do do	275	"	5 00
66	do do	260	"	5 00
57	do do	270	"	4 80
55	do do	167	"	4 00
55	do do	178	"	4 15
59	do do	191	"	4 15
200	do do	282	"	5 10

Chicago Market.

Flour—Sales of spring extra were 200 bbls Carroll Mills at $5 50; sales of winter superfine were 200 bbls Como at $4 50; 200 bbls unsound extra at $5 00; sales of spring extra were 106 bbls Ohio State at $5 30; sales of spring superfine were 100 bbls Tuckaho at $4 25; 100 bbls State at $4 25; 40 bbls Onnton at $3 75.

Wheat—Sales of 1,000 bush rejected spring in store at 93c; 11,400 bush No. 2 spring at $1 03½; 21,200 at $1 04; 9,800 at M. & S. and north side at $1 04½; 800 at S. & B. at $1 05½; 26,400 No. 1 spring at M. & S. and north side at $1 07½; 32,400 at do. $1 08;

Corn—Sales of 16,500 bush No. 1 at 88c; 2,300 at 87½c; 3,000 at 87c; 7,300 No. 2 at 87c; 9,200 at 86c; 1,200 rejected at 83c; 400 ear on track at 55c; 121 bags No. 1 at 91c; sales afloat were 5,000 No. 1 f o b at 90c.

Oats—Sales of 26,000 bush No. 1 at 64c; 12,000 do at 64½c; 33,600 do at 64½c; 5,000 do early at 65c; 2,200 No. 2 at 62c; 600 do at 62½c; 2,500 No. 1 afloat 64c; 1,200 No. 1 burlaps included, at 73½c; 2,000 do at 74c; 400 rejecred at 61c.

Rye—Sales of 12,400 bus No. 1 in store at 95c; 2,000 at 95½c; 2,000 at 96c.

Barley—Sales of 400 bus No. 2 in store at $1 16; 3,600 at $1 16½; 800 rejected at $1.

Corn Meal—Sales of 20 bags unbolted, at $32 ₱ ton.

Baltimore Market.

Coffee—The contract for 300,000 lbs Rio, for army use was awarded to a New York firm at $32 45 ₱ 100 lbs. barrels included. No sales reported on the spot.

Flour and Meal—Transactions reported on 'Change embracing 1,200 bbls Ohio Extra at $7 27½@7 50; 200 bbls Howard street do. at $7 50, and 300 bbls Superfine do at $6 50. With a light supply prices closed firm, as follows: Ohio Super at $6 37½. Howard street do at $6 50; Ohio Extra at $7 37½@$7 60; Howard street do. at $7 50, and shipping brands City Mills do. at $8 25@8 75. Rye Flour remains firm at $7 12½@7 25, and Corn Meal inactive and nominal at $5 12½ ₱ bbl.

Grain—Receipts on the Corn Exchange were limited to 4,000 bush wheat, 300 do. corn, and 700 do. oats. Very little was done in wheat, but prices were maintained. Good to very choice Southern white wheat sold at $2@2 15; common to fair do. at $1 75@1 95; good to strictly prime Southern red at $1 65@1 70; fair do. at $1 58@1 63, and damaged to medium do. at $1 45@1 53; Pennsylvania red ranged from $1 50@1 63 ₱ bush, as to quality. Corn was inactive; small lots of new brought 96 cts at $1 02, and old do. $1 02@1 05 per bush., as to condition. The few parcels of oats at market commanded quick sale at 67@70 cts ₱ measure for Maryland, and at 82@84 cts weight for Pennsylvania. In the absence of receipts rye is nominal at $1 35@1 38 ₱ bushel.

Molasses and Sugars—Grocery Sugars were in good demand, chiefly for the western markets. Sales embraced 240 hhds common to good Cuba at 12¼@12¾ cents; 50 hhds fair to very good Porto Rico at 12¾@13¾c, all cash; and 80 hhds choice Porto Rico at 14¼c ₱ lb, 4 months. Nothing doing in Molasses. Prices nominally unchanged.

Whiskey—Sales of 100 bbls Ohio at 62½c, and 50 bbls do at 63c ₱ gallon. Demand moderate, but market firm in consequence of the light supply.

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PIANOS.—The subscriber has just returned from Boston and New York, and he has the pleasure to announce that he has selected from the factories of Chickering & Sons, Jardine & Son, Hazelton Bros., W. P. Emerson, and others, a splendid assortment of
PIANOS,
embracing all styles of finish, from plain to extra carved. These instruments will arrive during this and the coming week, and the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to them. Price to suit all.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no11 81 Wood street.

DECKER'S PIANOS.—In speaking of Carl Anshutz's Concerts, in New York, the editor of the *Musical Review and World* makes the following remarks:
"The instruments used on this occasion were of a comparatively new firm, of the name of DECKER & BROTHERS, and gave very gratifying evidence of excellent workmanship, and powerful and brilliant tone. Decker's Pianos are undoubtedly the best manufactured now in this country."
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
oc31 No. 51 Fifth street.

N. SIEDLE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN SOEBBLER & SMITH'S
Pianos, Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,
No. 183 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Pianos tuned, and Musical Instruments repaired. no4:2m

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
JUST OPENING, OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Having completed our improvements, we would call the attention of our customers and the public, to our stock at the Old Stand, No. 96 MARKET STREET, between Fifth street and the Diamond.
oc8 H. J. LYNCH.

NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS.
M. MENTZER.
No. 94 Market street,
Has just received an elegant stock of the most
Improved Seasonable Dry Goods,
including
SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,
and all the most fashionable goods in the market. Also, a large supply of
DOMESTICS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
oc22:3m

SPARKLING MOSELLE—50 cases in store and for sale by
oct MILLER & RICKETSON.

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oc12 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ES-PECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipopes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "thrust like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I am about everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache, if what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the